to full in by company and match to try refused to obey tigned them in Virginia, and, if they refused to obey this order, they were to be fixed upon.

The scene during the reading was exceeding impressive. The sun was just going down, and in the hazy, incertain twilight, the features and forms of the officers and men could scarcely be distinguished. Immediately behind his Aid was Gen. Porter, firm and self-intely behind his Aid was Gen. Porter, firm and self-intely behind his Aid was Gen. Porter, firm and self-intely behind his Aid was Gen. Porter, firm and self-intely behind his Aid was Gen. Porter, firm and self-intely behind his aid was in front of his own regions to the regular, and a little distance apart, in the rear of the regular-, and a little distance apart, in the rear of the regular-, and a little distance apart, in the rear of the regular-, and a little distance apart, in the rear of the regular-, and a little distance apart, in the rear of the regular and when that borilon of the order directing the regiment to surrender its colors was read, a pivate in one of the sear companies cried out in broad Scotch tones—

**Let's keep the colors, boys!" No response was made by the remainder of the regiment. Major Sykes tone rode up the line to where the voice was heard. made by the remainder of the regiment. Major Sykes at once rode up the line to where the voice was heard. It would have been more than that soldier's life was worth, had he been discovered at the moment, in pistol range, by any of the officers. When the reading was concluded, a voice cried out "fire," and a number of speciations if the rear of the infantry, supposing the work of death about to commence, ran a little distance to excape the balls.

to escape the balls.

After the orders had been read, Gen. Porter said to Col. Stevens, "Point out the leaders." A squad of men were detailed from the battalion to accompany the Colonel, who went from company to company and designated the obnoxious members. They were marched to the rear to the number of foriy or fifty and placed under arrest. This operation took some time, and it was dark before the arrest was completed. The final order was then given to wheel by company into column and march to the quarters in Virginia. This was the order which they had disobeyed in the morning, and which, if sgain disobeyed, would have been followed by a fire from the regular infantry. There seemed to be a moment's delay, but the mutin-boas volunteers, evidently seeing that resistance was useless, reflectantly obeyed, and took up the line of march to their quarters. The arrested leaders were taken to the guard-house, while the remainder of the regiment was escorted by the cavalry and the battery. The news of this disaffection has created a deep feeling of crief among the friends of the 79th. It has been said that the intrigues of some of its officers have guared the present trouble, but of this I know nothing. A strict investigation will be entered into, and some of the ringleaders may be shot, as an example to this and other regiments. The firm stand taken by Gen. Michael and the maintent of the minute of the minute of the minute of such a large force evidently oversused the matinear at what cost, his orders must be respected. The presence of such a large force evidently oversused the matines, and the manner of those deputed to execute them, which showed that the order in evidence of the General's orders, and the manner of those deputed to execute them, which showed that the order in evidence the evidence without the order of designing designine, and the laxity of discipline has our counteer service. Men cannot go into the ray on democratic principles. A man may be intelligent and wealthy, and in possession of all the accomishments of education, and the advantages of intelect, but he should know that in the army he becomes it were a part of a great machine, which only can a effective as its different parts are accurately growed, of properly made. It is a long time before the volution of the counter can educate himself into the artificial manners, the same what he are the columns of the counter can educate himself into the artificial manners. inteer can educate himself into the artificial manners of the army; but he can no more be a foldier without having such an education than he can read without knowing his alphabet.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Pails, Inc. . This question is now seriously discussed in the Cabi-

citizens, and the enactment of sc-nes of hor ralumble clins us, and the emertment of so nes of horson mequaled; those of the French Revolution. The Administration, therefore, decided, as I have said, not a hang any of the pir ter. But wishin a day or two the question has been a sin raised in the Cacinet. At least one member of that body is in favor, as he expresses it, of "discarding all squentmist non-use, and of tanging every revel could in arms against the Government, whether taken on the rea or land." This is madently dily the course that ought to be taken, if the Government regards t is natter as simply an "insurgetion." This is the vi w taken of it by President Lincoln; and he, not although he deployes the necessary of such desaffer measures, is in favor of such a corre as will show to the world that we are in carnet in this matter, and that traitors found in arms in this matter, need that traitors found in areas against the Government must expect and receive a traitors doom. But the Secretary of State is a layor of a utilder, ned as he thinks, of a wiser course of policy. He admits that, by the strict rules of the Southern privates men are pirates, and to hanf them might be justifiable; but, be says, accreaity has led us to disregard former constitutional provisions, since the commencement of this strife. In this include, the same eccessity would seem to dictate a relaxation of the strict rule of law. If we same them, the Rebell will hang Mr. Ely, Col. Corcoran and Col. Willow; and then we, in retaliation, will hang Mr. Fadkner and the prise ers at Fort Lefayette. Thus there will be no end to horrors. To avoid this, Mr. Seward favors a more lettlest course than be would recommend under ordinary diremestances. His spinion has great weight with the President; but the paster is by no means yet decided. The other memsomice has great weight with the President; but the patter is by no means yet decided. The other members of the Cabi et are disided in serviment on the subject. Mr. Welles sides with Mr. Seward, and the Secretary of War holds about the same views, only he case of Cot. Pegran's men. Mr. Bates and Mr. Blair both go for extreme measures, regardless of consequences, and Mr. Smith also entertains the same views.

COL. BURNSIDES SUPPLEMENTARY RE PORT.

The following report, supplementary to the one which we published on Monday, was sent by Col. Burnside to Col. Porter on the 3d inst.:

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 3, 1861.

**Colonella You will overve that my report of the movements of my Brigade at Built Run on the 21st ult. Is dated July 24, but three days after the builte. It was made out in the rough on that day, and the next moving (25th) orders came to my camp directing me to yet my let Rhode Island Regiment in remaines to leave for Providence on the Time. The work yet my let khode Island Regiment in realiness to heave for Providence on the 7 p. m. train. The work Incident to moving a regiment, with its bargage, so occur isd me that I had no time to revisemy re, ot, but sent it in as it was, intending, at my leisure, to make a supplementary one. It will not seem strange that many omissions and some insecuracies should have occurred, which I now hope to correct. I saided that there of the training that we have to have the first of the training that the said of the training that the training that the said of the training that the training training that the training that the training train after Col. Houter was wounded be directed me to a take charge of the formation of the division in the presence of the enemy," when I abould have said that part of the division in presence of the enemy." I of course know that you commanded the division by virale of your superior rank; but you were nt that time, as you will remember, in command of your Brigade in another part of the field.

time, as you will remember, in command of your Brigade in another part of the flets.

In another part of the flets.

In another part of my report I mention the arrival of
Col. Heistleman's divinon on our left. It was Shernan's brigada, with the 65th New York militin in advance, that arrived at about 114 o'clock, and by a
most deadly fire assused in breaking the enemy's lines,
and soon after I o'clock the woods on our front, which
had been so obstinately held, were cleared of the
enemy. My brigade had now been engaged since
about 103 o clock.

In my first report I mentioned the opportune arrival
of Major Sykea's battalish, and it is not necessary to
repeat what I then acts of their gallant support to my
brigade. I beg to again mention the bravery and

regiment (71st), both on the field and during the re-treas. Col. Marston of the 2d New-Hampshire was badly wounded in the shoulder, but notwithstanding that he remained in the saddle under fire after his wound was dreased, his horse being led by his orderby. The regiment under charge of Lieut. Col. Fiske, con-ducted itself most gallantly; both officers and man deserve great praise.

deserve great praise.

Of the two Rode Island Regiments I have already

I have the honor to be, Colonel,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Celonel Commanding 2d Brigade.

MARYLANDERS IN VIRGINIA.

MARYLANDERS IN VIRGINIA.

From The Baltimore South.

From Virginia we learn that, under the recent act of Congress, extending the military organization of the Confederate States over Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, snother Maryland regiment has been formed, with ex-Governor E. Louis Lowe as Colonel, and Elias Griswold, esq., of Cambridge, as Major. The Lieutenant-Colonel has not been commissioned, but, it is said, will be a graduate of West Point, and the regimental staff will also be supplied from the regular army. As soon as the regiment is matered into service, it will constitute, with the lst Maryland Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Steuart commanding, a Maryland brigade, under Gen. Elzey. Capt. Wm. D. Brown, and Lieut. W. Carvel Hall of Baltimore, are both in Richmond, redruiting companies for this regiment.

are both in Richmond, recruiting companies for this regiment.

The desire having been strongly expressed that all the Marylanders who are in the Confederate service, should be collected into one organization, it is said that a general order will shortly be issued to that effect, allowing the transfer of Marylanders from any regiment in which they may be found, to the regiments created under the new act. At present there is scarcely a regiment from any Southern State which has not had a number of Marylanders attached to it. This has arisen in consequence of volunteers from this State going to Virginia singly or in squads, having no nucleus of organization, and their funds becoming exhanated, being compelled to join some regiment in actual service, which would enable them to obtain rations.

nucleus of organization, and to the sex and sex and service, being conspelled to join some regiment in actual service, which would enable them to obtain rations.

Capt. Lyle Clarke's company of Baltimoreans is attached to a Virginia regiment, commanded by Col. Gilham, author of Gilman's Tactics, and said to be one of the finest regiments in the service. It has gone West. The only organized companies of Marylanders in Richmond at the date of our latest advices (Saturday) were a light infistry company from Charles County, and the Maryland Flying Artillery; two cavalry companies were in process of formation, but had not been mustered into active. The officers of the foot company are Michael S. Kobertson, Captain; Dr. H. H. Heso, Ist Lieutenant; Hugh Mitchell, 2d Lieutenant; Engene Digges, 3d Lieutenant; Charles Contee of Prince George's, 2d Lieutenant; Charles Contee of Prince George's, 2d Lieutenant; This last-named company consists of 100 men, lacking four only of its full complement—all Mary-handers with the exception of four Mississippines. Their battery consists of one rifled cannon, two 12-pounders, and three 12-pound howitzers. They are encamped mear the reservoir, where men and horses are undersome the reservoir of drill, preparatory to being ordered to the western in the lead at company shall be added to the reservoir of the four the re

The propeller tug-boat Enoch Train, formerly be-The propeller tug-boat Enoch Train, formerly belonging to Boston, has been plated with fron in New Orleans for the purpose of running down the blockading vessels. She is now called the Ram, and the New Orleans papers say she can run twenty miles as hour. Before she left Boston harbor her rate of speed

The New Orleans Delta of the 5th inst., gives an account of an engagement which occurred at Horn Island Pass, between a Federal steam frigate, supposed to be the Ningara, and the little Confederate privateer J. O. Nixon. The fight was carried on for about twenty minutes. The Nixon was uninjured, but the frigate is reported to have been struck three times.

DEPREDATIONS IN SOUTHERN KANSAS. The Leovenscorth (Kan us) Daily Timer, of the 9th

instant, gives the fellowing account of some outrageous proceedings of a band of Secessionists and Indians in

proceedings of a band of Secessionists and Indians in Southern Kansas:

"Mr. Avery T. Spencer arrived here het evening, from Allen County, this State. He left Allen County on The-day, for the purcess of pro-aring assistance for the sattlers on the neutr. I Indian Lands, in Southern Kansas, who are now being driven out and mordered by a band of some five hundred Seces-ionists and Coerckees, under command of one dolor Matthews, formerly a rader among the Ocage Indians.

"Mr. Spencer informs us that this Matthews has driven the settlers off the neutral lands, and also off a stilp of Government head, three miles wide, below the neutral lands, hand also off a stilp of Government head, three miles wide, below the neutral lands, hand also off them, beside taking everything from them that he possibly could. Sixty andles of the set lers have taken refuge in Humboldt, Allen County, and Lerroy, Codey County. Matthews also took twenty prisoners at one time, but, through the influence of Capt. Miller, of the Cherokee Natios, they were set at fiberty. He imade the threat to the prisoners that he would burn Humboldt and Osage Mission in less than a week. The band is on took some forty horse from the sectiors on Lightning Creek. The band is well armed with rifles and revolvers, and their only object appears to be plander. d revolvers, and their only object appears to be plan-

Matthews is a bankrupt trader. Some time since he borrowed money from an old man named suge, thes living on the Neutral Lands, and to pay Suge for his money robbed him of thirty head of horses and drove

Matthews's first lieutenant is a man by the name of Samuel Patton, who mordered a mon in Arkansas hat Fall and made his escape. A reward of \$500 was offered for his acrest, and he was caught. Subsequently he broke juil and came to Kansas, and is now first hearenant of Muttuewe's gang of cut-through and

Matthews endeavored to get the Osage Indians to "Matthews endeavored to get the Ossice Indians to join his band, but through the influence of Farber Shormaker, a Catholic priest stationed at the dission, the Ossics refused to have snything to do with him.

"Mr. Spenier called on Gov. Recionanto a certain the could not do something to product the settlers from Matthews and his gang. The Governor sent him over to Capt. Prince, as be had not the power or nathority to rend too a to their assistance.

"The people slong the londer of the neutral lands feel very moch alarmed, and fear an actack from this roving band of despenders. If they and arms to defend themselves they would then hel more secure. The State has neither arms nor ammunican to supply them with. Gov. Robinson has repeatedly unged upon the War Department the news ity of fartisining our

the War Department the news by of farmissing our people with arms, yet no favorable passwer has ever been received. We trust the Covernment will seen been received. We trust the Coveriment will score begin to understand our exposed situation, and satier give us the means for self-protection, or allow the Kaneas regiments, now in Massouri, to be stationed on the frontier for home defense."

THE PIRATES.

The St. Thomas market report of Messre. G. A.

Philips, Niles & Co., of July 30, says:

1000. We preier to see Africans, who are physically better adapted to such toil, engaged in the beay better adapted to such toil, engaged in the beay better adapted to such toil, engaged in the beay better adapted to such toil, engaged in the beay bear somewhat startled by the news of martial law having doen proclaimed at Venezuela, and also by the arrival of the privateer Jefferson Davis (10 gons) in Sau Junn, Porto Rice, on the 20th Inst., for provisions and water; likewise by the overheading of American vessels by the privateor Echo about two hundred miles to the north-west, and a privateer ters, in presenting to harous thoseling of contempt.

sonconer, in lat. 24°, lon. 69° 20', crutsing. The priva-

From The Kannan State Journal

Capt. Jennison arrived in our town on last Saturday,
empower for Washington. The object of 15s visit to
the Capital, we understand in to procure the accepta re or his troop, under such terms as will insure that a re o bis troop, under such terms as will insure that the adom of movement against the c cary, and direct the gnerrilla mode of warfare, and never any value such as the control of the gnerrilla mode of warfare, and never any value such as the same time there must be such a modification of the restrictions and regulations applicable to the regular service, as will rely we have from the contingency of falling under the authority of some c unletted dankey, who, without weig ling aftered contrilions, wings everything under the scribe rule learned at school, or in the minus coup in time of reace. He proposes to be received as an independent troop, answerable inmediately to the Department or to the General in-C iet, or else to be placed in the command of some Brigadier-General in the regular or volunteer service, with the specific engagement that he is to be subject to the authority of no subordinate officer in the command—or, in other words, that he is to be answerable only to the Brigadier General and his superiors.

We hope the captain will accomplish the object of We hope the captain will accomplish the object of the miscion. We know, from close observation of the career since the war opened on our border, that we do not over-estimate the prowers of his force when we say that for the peculiar service most necessit and most efficient here, his 600 lighting men are more true equivalent to the best 2,000 men in the Federal service, we see our rations against the enemy are conducted made binnelf thoroughly acquainted with the topogra-phy, as well as with the exact relitied complexion of the whole sort bewettern portion of insurgeof Missouri-so his troop will be a most valuable maxis by to the regular service, employed as scores and skirmishers. resider service, employed as acous and skirmisters. He is a most completent leader of such a troop as he commente, and the very best fighting blood of the country harmstratile gravitated to its camp. They are all a peculiar race of men, constituted especially for the garrills mode of wortage.

While they are competent to cope with the more impaning forces which the Secretionists of Missouri bring into the field, when allowed to do their fighting into the field, when allowed to do their fighting in their corn characteristic mode, they are no more

brieg into the field, when allowed to do their agong in their own characteristic mode, they are no more cor better than ordinary a lifers to systematic warfare. In fact, the test lighting blood of Katsas is of that stripe—near of that adventurous, rapacious, and dark g character who come to Kansas in the fays of her early termods. And their contests with the Border Ruffiens were conducted after the Samter and Marion plan, and they proved themselves, a sainet great

der Ruffiens were conducted after the Sumter and Al rion plan, and they proved themselves, a ninest great odde, an overmisch for the minions of darkness. Hundreds in our midst would go under such a chieftain whose command should have the leg I recognition of the war authorary. Hundreds of the test fighting men in our Sufe would marshal themselves under such a banner, who could not leave their families for the long service of the regular force. The same in Mis ou i.

The captala informs us that he could raise a most formidable force in Missouri which, divided up into manageable troops, and well commanded, could make us all secure in this section of Kanoas, though the Government should continue to neglect as in the concentration of other forces for the protection of our border. These men cannot leave their homes with safety for a protracted period, and that is the reason no more join the regular service. In this guerrilla system of warfare they can keep up a perfect organization, and gother as the consion requires or offers, sirks their flow, and return again to their pursairs. This mode of treatment, these with the every and great skill that Jension will bring into the service, if he is successful he in getting the same confort the Government will dry up Secessi no in the western and worst countries of Missouri more sommarily than talf a fozen forts filled with he regular solviery. If he is not successful he intends to return and immediately disband his force.

The Boston Traveller of yesterday bas a story of arnest of one Chas. F. Hewett, in that city, on a thange of inciting soldiers to desert from the Masso-thuserts encompanents, for the purpose of onlisting in the Irish Brigade in this city. The correctness of this

charge is doubtful, but we give the substance of The Traveller's account:

"For some time past, agents of the 'Irish Brigade' in New-York have een in the habit of visiting the encamposants of regiments in this vicinity, for the purt to effectiving men to desert, and no to New-York to join that corps, and many user have been entited away. On Monday right, a swimming squad of 16 men of the 20th Regiment, Col. Len, at Readville, passed out of the fine of sentinels, in charge of Serg. Bugney. They had not proceeded far, when they ast an agent of the 'Irish Brigade,' who, by oners of roomy from \$5 to \$25 etc., and free passage to New-York, induced them to desert. They at once sourted for Boston, but siter coming a mile and a half, three of the humber repeated, and went take.

"The men were missed at tasto roll-call, and that eight three officers volunteered to search for them. They visited Boston, but found no trace of the ingitives. The next morning Col. Lee, Major Rense, and Lieur. Milton cause to Boston and visited the rendezvous of the Irr b Brigade, without success.

"They also visited the stations of redrouds to New-York, and at 5 o'clock ascertaised that arrangemen a had been made to carry a party of men by the 4 o'clock train from Cauton to Mansfield, when they were to take the next New-York train. The officers, accompanied by the policemen of the Fourth station, went to Mansfield by the next train, and there found all the deserters except one, who had not accompanied them from Boston.

"Lust night the First Police arrested a man named Charles F. liewett, on the charge of incling these men to desert. To is morning a complaint was made.

"Lust night the First Police arrested a man named Charles F. liewett, on the charge of inclining these men to desert. To is morning a complaint was made, and he will be tried for the offense, for which there is a severe pensity, before the United States District Court. He is recently from New-York, and is known to have visited several encampments, where he has en-deavoyed to get men to desert."

The Traveller adds: "We are informed that there exists in this city "We are informed that there exists in this city a systematic organization for cetting, enlisted men to desert from their regiments. A coord-rable bounty is paid to a deserter, and he is immediately sent to New-York. The penalty for this offense is very severe, and we are glad to hear that the Chief of Police and hisforce are investigating the subject, with the view to an arrest of the parties."

THE RICHMOND WHIG ON MR. RUSSELL. The Northern papers have published, lately, three The Northern papers have published, lately, three letters from The London Times, by its correspondent, Mr. Ru well. One is dated from Nateuez, and gives a shock of what the writer raw in a tri, up he aliesistic, i, and during a short wild to Gev. Remain: the second is dated from Memphis, and contains what was seen of men and things on steambouts and railroads, and of the character of the troops and forthest one near Memphis, the third is from thing, and contains a pretty minute account of that place and its surround-

We read these letters for the purpose of determining whather they were worth publishing. We deliberately came to the conclusion in the negative. They are state of the conclusion in the negative. They are state of the jeany-a-liner. His observations are neither new, nor racy, our profound, nor true. Their dust seems to be to belittle and disparage everywing he saw. The lands were poor, and the men were rough and fero ions looking. He was traveling with soldiers, and tero ity was a very becoming look. But neither their looks, nor their dress, nor their "plantation manners," were to his taste. He was charmed when he got to tills ois and saw "white faces at work in the fields." That's a matter not only of taste, but morals, too. We preier to see Africans, who are physically better adapted to such toil, engaged in the besty labor of the field. It degrades whice men, and why the sight of their degration should be pleasing to any of the from race, can only be solved by reference to the contradictions which eater into the composition of human belongs. we read these letters for the purpose of determining

acter, has rendered us a great service; and induces us to regret the affright and discomfort he experienced on the battle-field of Manasans. He is reported to have fied as rapidly as any of his Yankee friends, and apparently in as great dread of the bowie-knives he had seen on the Missiasippi. His personal experience will enable him to impart to the description of the battle and the rout an intense interest.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTENR' PORCE. RESENATIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS. The following general order has been isseed at

GENERAL READQUARTERS, STATE BY NEW-YORK, ADJUVANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ADJUVANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, GENERAL ORDERS NO. 88.

The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments, organized pursuant to "An act to authorize the embedying and equipment of a Volunter-Millian, and to provide for the Public Detense," ince the publication of General Order No. 82, dated Aug. 10, 1861:

There regiment.

Licatement Wm. S. N. Sanders to be Captaio, Aug. 9, 1861, vice Henry S. Hadmart regiment.

Energy T. Ellery Lord to be Licatement, August 9, 1861, vice Senders, prepared.

Senders, promoted.
Resert A. Van Rensselaer to be Ensign, August 9, 1981, vice Lord, promoted.
Andrew G. White to be Enrign, July 24, 1861, vice M. A. Straue, respined.
Sengeant Fusieries Fox to be Ensign, July 11, 1861, vice E.

Sergosal Francez For to be Regiment.

W. Bione, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Licatement-Colonel Edward Kapf to be Colonel, July 31, 1861, vice Boadix, resigned

SINTH REGIMENT.

John H. Ambon to be Captalo, July 31, 1861, vice Joseph

M. W. Berriman to be Capitale, May 29, 1

Farman, tests ed.

SETERSTH RECKMENT.

Sergeani-Major Frederich C. Topley to be Coptain, July 6, 18cl, vice Junes M. 16 corny, resigned.

TWENTY-SEXTH REGIMENT.

Helemant Pomund R. P. Shurley to be Captain, August 7, iso, vice John H. Felchanks, resigned. Licutemant Norman W. Paimer to be Captain, August 7, 1961, and Norman W. Palmer to be Captain, August 7, 1991, a Brendin, resigned and William P. West to be Captain, Aug. 7, 1991, vior enterprise to be Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1961. d be Lieutenaut, Aug. 7, 1861, vice court Charles B. Coveniry to be Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1861, induct to be investigated to 1200 d. to 1200 d. at a be Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1561, vice David William K. Buron of be Lleuterant, Aug. 7, 1861, vice David Smith pr., resigned. Enelge Henry D. Bernett to be Lleutenant, Aug. 7, 1861, vice N. W. Pahner reconsted.
Sergeant William & Gardner to be Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1961, vice W. P. West, promo ed.
Englar Freek L. Bender to be Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1961, vice resigned. Saith to be Forigo, August 7, 1881, vice Jac. Co. poral Charles Saith to be Fosign, August 7, 1861, vice John Vicek, restance. d. or John T. Kingsbury to be Emsign, August 7, 1861,

Frack Let to be Energy, August , 1001, vice the Bender, promoted Serges; t Albert D. Lyoen to be Energy, August 7, 1861, vice Enough Harder producted.

THERTY-THERD REGIMENT.

Ensign Henry J. Gifford to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, vice 5. Thorn Devel, recipred.

By order of the Commander in-Chief.

DUN: AN C. MPRELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Cant. Haver of the Eighth Infantry has been

lowed to a cept the Colonelcy of a volunteer regiment by the Socratary of War. He has been in the army only six yours, and was breveted the month be entered He is a Vermonter, a greduate of West Point, and very fortunate in receiving promotion.

Mears. Rogers, Samuble, Sebustian, and Kearney

have been made gun boat Captains and Musters by th Navy Department, and ordered to Cairo immediately for service on the light draft vessels ready for duty at

trial, at Philadelph a, the Kensington, Union Gen. Scott, Engle, Curlew, and another boat. Four of these will probably be purchased. The Board has finished its business at Philadelphia, and sont on a report to the Navy Department. Capt. Lee of Boston has received the appointment of Acting Master in the Navy, and will one on tere to join the chartered vessel Kuhn, now Iving in the stream at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. In order to accommodate persons in and adjacent to the State of Massachusetts, who may be decirous of entering the U.S. corps of Engineers, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Board, which adjourned at Brooklyn some days siece, to re-assemble at the Navy Scott, Eagle, Curlew, and another boat. Four of these Brooklyn some days slove, to re-assemble at the Nav Yard, Charlestown, Mass. When all the candida

offering there are disposed of, the Board will probably resume its sittings to this section.

A determent of U. S. soldiers arrived in this city yesterday and were transferred to Governor's Island. They were recruised at the office in Philadelphis.

The U. S. store-ship Nightingale was commissioned

long, 25 feet wide, and 12 feet de-p. It is asid she will carry twelve 32 pounders. This vessel is building by Mr. Inglis. Mr. Westervelt's will be launched next

THE SECESSION NEWSPAPERS. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-Acq. 15.- Before Judge

weck.

THE SECESSION PRESS IN NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYS-THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, DAY BOOK, NEWS, FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, AND BROOKLYN EAGLE "PRESENTED" BY THE

Tre Grand Jury come into court this afternoon, present d the following, in acknowledgment of the ser vices of the District-Attorney, E. Delafield Smith, esq.

vices of the District-Attorney, E. Delandol Smith, esq:
To the Carant Court of the United State for the Southern
Bistrict of Area York.
The Grand Import of the United States of America for the
Southern bistrict of New York, at the close of a service of nearly
four in whe, during which many intricate questions have asked
and many trombines as coose be on investigated, think is proper to
has piece upon removed their confidence to, and their approxition of, the every, industry, and shirty of the District Attorney,
E. Pelandol Smith, seq. CHARLES GCULD, Foreman,
New York, Aug. 16, 1861.

The Foreman then rend the following Presentment

agains: the Secertion Press of this city and Brooklyn:

against the Secretion Press of this city and Brooklyn;
To the Curcuit Court of the United States for the Southern
District of New-York.

The Grand Inquest of the United States of America
for the Southern District of New-York beg leave to
present the following facts to the Court, and ask its
advice thereon:

There are certain newspapers within this District
which are in the freezent practice of encouraging
results now in arms against the Federal Government,
by expressing synallow and arms mention, the

which are in the free-scht practice of encouraging sects now in arms against the Federal Government, by expressing sympates and agreement with them, the duts of acceding to their demands, and dissatisfaction with the cup by ment of force to overcore them.

These papers are The New-York Duily and Weekly Journal of Commerce, The Duily and Weekly News, The Daily and Weekly Day Book, The Freeman's Journal, all published in the City of New-York, and The Duily and Weekly Engle, published in the City of Brooklyn. The first massed of these has just published a list of hewspapers in the Free States opposed to what it calls "the present unbody ner"—a war in defense of our country and its institutions, and our most a-cred rights, and carried on solely for the restonation of the author ty of the Government.

The Grand Jury are aware that free governments allow liberty of speech and of the press, to their utness limit; but there is, nevertheless, a limit. If a person in a fortress, or an army, were to preach to the solders submission to the enemy, he would be treated as an off-mer. Would be be more calpuble than the crizen, who, in the mists of the most I middle constraince, and condemns the efforts of loyal citizens to overcome and pushed them as engaged in an "unbody war." If the utterance of such language in the s rects, or through the press, is not a crime, then there is a great defect in our laws, or they were not made for such an emergency.

The condect of these dicloyal presses is, of course,

such an emergency.

The conduct of these dicloyal presses is, of course, condemed and abborred by all loyal men, but the Grand Jury will be glad to learn from the Court that it is sice subject to indictment and condign punish

ment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MOSES A HOPPOCK,

BAML T. SKIDMORE,

JOHN BUOKLEY, IR.

A UNDERBILL,

ANDREW BICKSON,

G LSERT C. PEANE,

NATHAN A. SUTTON,

BENJ, IL DAN,

LAS L. DAMANT,

JOHN F. SEAMAN,

JOHN F. SEAMAN,

JOHN F. SEAMAN,

JOHN F. SEAMAN JAS. L. DAMANT, JOHN F. SEAMAN, HUBBARD O. STONE, being all the Grand Justice pre-

New-York, Aug. 10, 1261.

Judge Shipman asked if the Grand Jury new desired instruction upon the paper just presented, or whether they merely desired to have the Court call the matter

to the attention of their successors.

The Foreman, Mr. Gould, replied that the pre-Grand Jury, having been in session for a long period of time, now desired to be discharged. They had made the suggestions contained in the above paper in order that the Court might call the attention of their suc-

cessors to the facts therein contained.

Judge Shipman then remarked that no other Grand Jury would be in session until October, when Judge Nelson would be here, and a copy of the paper just read would be handed to him for his cons The Court then discharged the Grand Jury, with the thanks of the Court and the public.

The Grand Jury also presented the following indict-

ments:
Jose S. Santos, for fitting out the Cora for the slavetrade. No plea was put in.
John S. Cook, assault with dangerous wespon. He
pleaded "not guilty."

COL. MONIGOMERY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribana.
SiR: Some correspondent of yours has recently assumed to know more about Col. Montgomery's condition, feelings, wishes, and situation, than the Colonel does timself. The Colonel is not disabled either by age or otherwise-quite the reverse; is not disapbould, in go d faith and to the best of his ability; has not determined to resign, but is still emulous of serving his country as heretofore, confident that that country will duly appreciate his efforts to the full extent of their intrinsic merits. Yours truly, Edge Hill, Va., Aug. 10, 1051.

A CORRECTIONS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: The N. Y. Herald to-day puts The Honesdate Democrat in its list of Northern Secondon journals. This is a simpler on that paper, which has been and is now Republican supporter of Brackintidge, finds treef naturally his supporter atth, and might appropriately be put in The Heratd's list.

New York, Aug. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The statement of the New-York correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger, that a Committee was, appointed by the Mozart Hall party, to wait upon Mr. Br-ckinridge, at Baltimore, and invite him to visit New-York, &c., to which an editorial reference in The Tribune of this day is made, is totally void of foundation. No such Committee has been appointed, nor bus the Mozat Hall General Committee, directly or indirectly, had any correspondence with Mr. Breck-ifridge since the last Presidential election. The whole statement is a tab isotion. Lao, very respection.

Non-York Apract 13, 1961.

New-York, August 13, 1861. FRENCH VIEWS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

FRENCH VIEWS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the Paris Journal des Debats, July 23.

* * Is it permitted to believe that the South will yield, and that the Union will be maintained? Though to-morrow's telegraph may mock to-day's crediction, we do not berisate to answer in the affirmative. What authorizes us to speak thus is precisely the famous last-tle which is always going to but never takes pace. We Europeans who empty the enviable happiness of having two million professional soldiers are melined to despise the American volunteers, because they do not immediately fly at each other's throats. But if they do not fight, do not imagine it is because they fear death. A Western pioneer exposes his life perhaps as many times in the course of the year as the bruvest European soldier. * * But in proportion as the situation develops, the clearer becomes one fact of which the South had not dresmed, viz. That the war to necles. And mother fact, still more singular, which the North will be obliged to contess before long, viz. That war is all but impossible. They do not fight, in fact, because they do not know how to begin the conflict.

spaces necessary to be occupied on each side are im-mease; and hardly could the most any nious tactici as of Europe, baving at their disposal old troops, be preof Europe, baving at their disposal old trops, be prepared to concentrate in masses as wanted, or to spread themselves over the face of a country in a multitude of platons—bardly could they solve the problem of occupying so vast a field of operations. If the Anti-President of the South (we must say, under the circumstances, Anti-President, as they used to say Anti-Pops in the Middle Ages), if the Asti-President of the South Jeff. Davis, had been able to carry out his first planto inundate Virgioin with troops, take peace sion of Washington by a rapid march there are him himself sole legitimate President of the whole Confederacy, draw into Congress the heirating and the neutral, fighten the thaid, and thus impose on the North, by quasi-legal means, the principle of the unlimited extentates belonge, ng-best its will, to a league, and at the mar time remain free.

What, then, is wanted to save the Union? That

What, then, is wanted to save the Union? That the South seek to re-cuter it. And what is required to bring the South to this voluntary automission? Blockade and wait? This was President Lincoln's first idea, and everything proved it was a good one. So for the North has lost nothing by temporizing. Certainly we do not blane the North for arming and holding itself ready to repel force by force for by his course they have saved the National Capital. We do not blane Mr. Lincoln for having asked of Congress 400,000 coldiers and \$400,000 cold. On learning this vote, the South, which has already had occasion to make some very appleasant reflections on that head, will have South, which has already had occasion to make some very angleasant reflections on that head, will have food for still more unpleasant ones. The planters will teel their blood cool when they see the Northern Republicans patting forth such patiotism, decided to push party zeal as far as they, and, if need be, carry matters with fanatical obstimacy. But if these 400,000 soldiers, voted by the North, were to form a cardon of 40,000 Castom-House officers along the frontiers of the Southern States, if they were to hermetically seal their ports for a few norths the South only live by the manufactures of the North.

Beside, in order resolutely to support the miseries which would arise from a vigorous blockade, it needs that the South be animated against the North by a passion not only very stabborn, but very unanimous.

seen not only very stubborn, but very unadamous, southern unanimity! We have no faith in it. There is too great a divergence of interest between the planters and the non-slaveholding whites. Thanks to the ignorance in which the poor whites are plunged, the recritorial aristocracy have been able to drug their into the struggle. In order that the mistake should be recritorial aristocracy bave been able to drug their into the wriggle. In order that the initiage should be remark a colly notified that the latter class may time for reflection. As soon as they begin to usk why they are defending Slavery at the price of so many sacrificerity which Slavery rains and holds in crushing inferiority—are have no fear what their attende toward the North will be.

The policy of walting, too, which for a few months was advantageous to the South, hence forth begins to be more and more favorable to the cause of the Union.

be more and more tavorable to the cause of the Union. We may now look forward to the dissidution of the Southern league by the operation of courses which, though hidden, are yet octive—and it is precisely on a count of this well-grounded assurance that the National Army is able to wait quietly on the banks of the Potomac without allowing the blow to fall.

ARE TRAITORS IMMORTAL ! To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. 1. Tribune.

Sin: You may smile at this simple question, but are they immortal? Will Jeff. Davi., Beauregard & Co., live forever, or will they die like o her man? And when they die, does it necessarily follow that the next generation will be traitors? Will the moral virus be transmitted, or, rather, will not the next generation excerned the present one for permitting treasen to run riot so long? This question affects not only our own well-being, but that of our posterity. History will write the record for us.

M. T. V.

A NATIONAL FAST. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribans.

Sin: As President Lincoln has proclaimed a National
Fast Pay, it would be well to search the Book of Instruction to find out what kind of fast will be accepta le to the Lord. See fifty-eighth chapter of Issiah,
and sixth verse particularly:

"Is not this the fast that I have shown I to less the bands of
wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed
go free, and that ye break every your!"

Are we prepared for such a fast ?

M. T. V.

Lord Cochrane, during the month of September 1808, with his single ship, the Imperiouse—there were no steam frightes in these days - kept the whole coast of Lauguedee in alarm, desaroyed the numerous semalalarm, yet with such consummate prudence were all Lord Cochrane's enterprises planned and executed that not one of his men were either killed or hurt, ex-cept one, who was singed in blowing up a battery.

A Bravz Ohio Bot.—M. M. Stevenson, of Belle-fontaine, Ohio, a non-commissioned officer in a Western regiment, fell mortally wounded in the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, but refused to be carried off the field, though his brother was at his side pleading with him to retire. "I am doing well enough, shoot away at the rebels," was his constant reply to the entreation.

He continued loading and firing his rife, though slowly bleeding to death, until he saw the enemy flying, who the light of victory gleamed from his eye, and he sends exhausted upon the ground. He lingered a few days and expired, regretting that he had but one life to lar upon the alter of his country. Such par finally conquer.

finally conquer.

Capture of a Brio.—We learn that the brig John Welch, bound from Trinidad de Cubi for Palmonth, England, for orders, was captured by the privates Jeff. Davis off the Banks of Newfoundland on the 16th of July with a cargo consisting of 273 hegeheads, 54 tierces, and 28 barrels of Muscovade sugar, and 438 boxes of clarified dr. She was placed in possession of a prize-crew, who took her late a Southern part. The cartain and prize-crew arrived here this morning, and will, we learn, make arrangements for the disposal of her cargo. The captain states that the Jeff Davis came out of Charleston on the 28th of Jane, ran the blockade, and had, previous to the capture of the J. W., boarded two other vessels, one of which proved to be a vessel from Maryland, but had instructions, it appears, from President Davis not to be molested if met by a privateer. The other was a Yankse craft, which had, previous to her being boarded, charged her papers, but as there is to describing the boys of the Jeff. Davis, she was taken, and a prize-cre w placed on board. The cargo and vessel are worth aver \$100,000. Pretry good these hard times. [Charles'n, hiere'y.

THE REBEL LOSS -The following is an extract from a letter received in Boston, from a Virginia lady, now residing in Washington:
"Senator Johnson's friend, --- of Tennessee,

now residing in Washington:

"Senator Johnson's friend, — of Tennesce, is now storping with us, his brother with Mary. They are both so carnest in the Union cause, risking their lives, property, and everything earthly, that we feel much interested in them. On his way from Tennesce, — traveled part of the way with a Georgian who had been at the battle of Bull Run, and, mistaking tim for a S-cessionist, talked freely with him. He says Southerners are astounded at the Northern troops; they fight like tigers; so stendy, so cool. A Loudstant egiment, the "Chuin-Gang Regiment," brought off, to my knowledge, but 12 men; an Abbama and a Georgia regiment were nearly anni flated. In fact, he says: 'Sir, it was a victory on the eart of our troops, but a dear bought one. You know they will not allow any paper or individual to publish over 3,000 killed and wounded; but I know positive by that is was fully 8,000, and a few more such victories would break us up."

Sale of the Confederate Prizes.—The New Orients Ecc says the C. S. Marshil sold at public outery, on Saturny, the following prizes, captured by our privateers, at the sums opposite their anness schooms N r and ... \$3.30 Schoomer John Adam... \$4.30 Schoomer John Adam...

FROM JAMAICA.

The steamer Cleator, Capt. Lord, arrived on Friday morning from Kingston, Jamaica, which port she left on the 6th inst. By this arrival we have Kingston papers to Aug. 5, inclusive.

The United States steamer Keystone State, Com

Scott, left Kingston on the lat inst., on a cruise.

The Kingston Guardian of the 5th has the Receiver General's return for the quarter ending June 30. The

following is a summary of the return: Import Dates for American Steam Communication

Total.... The return shows a falling off in the revenue-the amount for the previous quarter being £60,004 Ps. 2d., and that for the December quarter £63,675 9s. 1d.

amount for the previous quarter being £30,004 1% 2d., and that for the December quarter £63,675 % 1d.

There is also a slight decrease in the revenue of this quarter when compared with that of the June quarter in 1860; but the amount is £5,432 to excess of the corresponding quarter of 1859. But not withstanding the decrease in the quart r's transactions, the amount received for the year ending 30th June is £30,332 2s. 8d. in excess of the receipts for the previous year.

There has been a great decrease in the import duffer—the receipts under this head are far less than those of any quarter of the vear. The amount is nearly the same as that received during the three months ending 30th June, 1860—the former being £33,124 1% 6d., and the latter £38,285 % 10d.

The run duries have considerably dimini hed. In March this branch of the revenue yielded £3,172 15s. 2d., which was a decrease on the previous quarter of upward of £1,290, and it yields this quarter £5,341 19d. 6d. This diminution may with propriety be accribed to the revival movelment.

The stamp duries have produced a larger amount than during any quarter of the last two fluoral id years, ending on the 26th of June, 1861, when the measure collected was £5,043 10g. 2d. The stall duries are set down in the return for £1,177 %. 6d., which is £65 %. 6d. less than the sum received during the corresponding quarter of 1860. The Post-Office thes produced a much brigger revenue during the last quarter than in any previous quarter since the transfer of the department to Calonial control. In Sepamber, £960, the Post-Office violate £1 121 2s.; in December, £9.422 4s. 11d.; in March, 1661, £2,191 11s.; in June, £2,755 14s. 5d.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY-BRIDGES SWEFT AWAY AND TRAVEL SUSPENDED .-The heavy rains of Monday have bad the effect of swelling the streams in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio to such an extent that several bridges have been swept away, and for the present all railroad communication from Pittsburgh westwardly has been cut off. The Pittsburgh Gazette gives the following

cut off. The Pittsburgh Gazette gives the following particulum of the damage done:

The passenger tenn on the Cleveland road, which left this city Monday night, proceeded as far as Rochester without interruption, but here they learned that the bridge over Big Beaver had been seept entirely away, and the trada was obliged to return to this city with its passengers. The shoot in Big Beaver was very destructive, causing great damage to property along the valley. The bridge of the Cleveland road pains the stream at its confluence with the Ohio river. It was a coeffy structure, about four hundred feet in length, and nothing is left but the abutments on either side.

Some distance below this point, at Smith's ferry, the

Some distance below this point, at Smith's ferry, the

Some distance below this point, at Smith's ferry, the railroad bridge was also awapt away, and some than must elepse before communication can be established on this line.

Ex-Vice-President Breckinridge was a passenger can the Cleveland trade, and was compelled to return to Pittsburgh and take the river route.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Cleago line has also enforced considerable damage. The train due from the west on Monday night and Taceday morning did not arrive. The bridge over Little Beaver has been swept away, as also the bridge further west at Darlington. They have no openmanication west of the latter point, as the telegraphic lines were broken by the destruction of the bridges. It is feared that other bridges have been swept away, and that travel will be interrupted, for several days. phorie telegraps, which were of the utmost consequence